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and to the board of chosen freeholders in their respective counties a report setting forth the amount of moneys expended during the previous year, the methods employed, the work accomplished, and any other information which in their judgment may seem pertinent.

8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to alter, amend, modify, or repeal the provisions of chapter 134 of the laws of 1906, or alter, amend, modify, or repeal any act now existing conferring upon State or local boards of health any powers or duties in connection with the extermination of mosquitoes in said State, but shall be construed to be supplementary thereto.

9. This act shall take effect immediately.

WOMEN—LIMITATION OF HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH (LAWS OF 1912, CHAP. 216, APPROVED MAR. 28, 1912).

1. No female shall be employed, allowed, or permitted to work in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, in any bakery, laundry, or restaurant more than 10 hours in any one day, or more than 6 days, or 60 hours in any one week: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to any mercantile establishment for the 6 working days next preceding the 25th day of December in each year: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to canneries engaged in packing a perishable product such as fruits or vegetables.

2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor, the assistant commissioner, or the inspectors, and they shall have power, to investigate and inspect all establishments coming under the intent and provisions of this act.

3. An abstract of this law shall be prepared and furnished by the commissioner of labor to every corporation, firm, or person in this State who is affected thereby, and every such corporation, firm, or person shall post such abstract of this law and keep it posted, in plain view, in such place that it can be easily read by the employees or operatives in going in or coming out from said manufacturing or mercantile establishment, bakery, laundry, or restaurant, and shall also keep a record of the hours of work of each employee in a proper book prepared for that purpose, which book shall be open to the inspection of the department of labor as required.

4. Whoever employs any female or permits any female to be employed in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, and for a second offense by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

5. All proceedings brought under the provisions of this act shall be by action of debt, in the name of the commissioner of labor, but for the use of the State, to be instituted in any district court of a city, recorders' courts of cities, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and the first process shall be by summons, which process shall be served on the owner or owners, person or persons, engaged in or operating the business as aforesaid wherein the alleged violation of the law has taken place if such owner or owners, person or persons, reside in the county where the offense was committed; or if the owner or owners, person or persons, as aforesaid, do not reside in the county where the offense was committed, then said process shall be served on the superintendent, foreman, or person in charge of the business. Service upon a corporation shall be made upon the president, vice president, secretary, or any director, and if none of them reside in the county where the offense was committed, and can not be found therein, then said service may be made upon the superintendent, foreman, or person in charge of the business at least 10 days before the return day thereof. All proceedings thereafter shall be the same as in an action of debt in said court. The finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly. In case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take

the body of the defendant, if an individual, and in case such defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the State, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not result in the payment of the judgment and costs. All moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the State of New Jersey.

6. "Manufacturing establishments" as used in this act means any place where articles for use or consumption are regularly made.

7. "Mercantile establishment" as used in this act means any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale.

8. "Bakery" as used in this act shall include all buildings, rooms, or places where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, and confectionery are made or manufactured for sale.

9. "Restaurant" as used in this act means any place where refreshments, both food and drink, and where meals are served to the public.

10. "Laundry" as used in this act means any place where laundry work is regularly carried on.

11. In case for any reason any section or provision of this act shall be questioned in any court and shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not be held to effect any other section or provision of this act.

12. This act shall take effect October 1, 1912.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF—REGULATION STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JUNE 25, 1912, UNDER AUTHORITY OF (LAWS OF 1907, CHAP. 217, SEC. 31, AND LAWS OF 1909, CHAP. 231, SEC. 11).

RULE 1. Fruits, vegetables, meats, and other food products shall not be displayed or exposed on the sidewalk or outside of places of business unless such foods are securely covered by cases of glass, wood, or metal, or unless they are inclosed in tight barrels, bags, or boxes: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to fruits or vegetables which must necessarily be peeled before use, but such foods, when displayed outdoors, must be supported on platforms at least 18 inches above the surface of the sidewalk or ground.

RULE 2. Prepared foodstuffs, such as bakers' goods, confectionery, shelled nuts, etc.; dried fruits, such as dates, figs, peaches, prunes, apricots, etc.; cereal products, such as tapioca, breakfast foods, etc.; pickled products, such as pickles, chili sauce, etc.; fruit products, such as apple butter, jellies, jams, etc.; meat products, such as dried, salted, or smoked fish, veal loaf, pickled pigs' feet, chipped beef, boiled ham, mincemeat, or other foods prepared for eating, or subject to the attacks of worms or flies, shall not be displayed for sale unless protected from flies, dust, and dirt, and all other foreign and injurious contamination by suitable coverings of glass, wood, or metal.

CANNING FACTORIES—REGULATIONS GOVERNING—ADOPTED BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH APRIL 29, 1912, UNDER AUTHORITY OF (LAWS OF 1907, CHAP. 217, SEC. 31, AND LAWS OF 1909, CHAP. 231, SEC. 11).

1. The manufacture of canned goods, and particularly of pulp, paste, catsup, or soup stock, from wholly or partly unsound materials is prohibited.

2. Materials which are rejected as unsound in any process incident to the preparation of foods for canning will be regarded as decomposed within the meaning of section 3, chapter 217, of the laws of 1907.

3. All tomatoes intended to be used in the manufacture of pulp, paste, catsup, or soup stock shall be thoroughly sorted, and all unsound material removed before the